Businces Notices.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.-ALFRED MUN-

SILKS-SILKS.-We will offer this more

CASH MUSIC STORE-OPPOSITION TO MONOP-

RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, W'ILDERS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular

emi-weekly suction Saie of Stocks and Boxos, Tells av., at 12 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange. For further par-liculars see his advertisement unger the Auction head, in aucher column. Cathiogues can be obtained at the office No. 4

New-Bork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1856.

The Dainy TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail,

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by

mail, at \$2 per annum; three copies for \$3; hwe copies for \$5\$; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies, when sent to encaders, \$20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in a vance.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

The bill to change the compensation and manner of

paying members of Congress, was discussed; also, the Judicial Reform bill, which, after various motions,

finally postponed to 121 o'clock to day, and the Senate

House, Jan. 17 -A letter was received from Rufus

the Smithsonian Institute. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and de-

bated at length, Messrs. Bishop, Perkies, Mike

A variety of amendments was offered, but all were

Two stormy caucuses of the members of the

Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts were

held yesterday-one of which, it is said, broke

up in confusion, and the other expressed dis-

satisfaction with Gen. Wilson's nomination for

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the pe-

tition of the workingmen was referred to the Com-

mittee on Finance. Another attempt to send a com-

mittee to Albany to look after the proposed a neud-

ments to the City Charter was laid over. In a

communication from the Counsel to the Corpo-

ration, the opinion is given that it is the duty of

the contractors to remove ice from the gutters in

the street, where the occupants of the house

have failed to do so. A report from the Alms-

House Committee, in favor of appropriating the

sum of \$25,000, to be dispensend among the poor

of the City by the Governors of the Alms-House,

and a Joint Committee of five members of each

branch of the Common Council, was, after con-

siderable discussion, referred back to the Com-

mittee for amendment. A gold medal and the

freedom of the City were voted to Commodore

Perry, and the sum of \$500 appropriated for that

purpose. Upon this question the member from

the XIth District (Clancy) delayed the business

of the Board for about an hour with all sorts of

propositions and objections, until at length, wea-

ried out, he took his seat, to the great satisfac-

The celebration of Franklin's Birth-day by the

New-York Typographical Society, at the Taber-

One division of the 'Longshoremen's Society

met, last evening, for action relative to the diffi-

culty about wages between shipping merchants

and longshoremen. They disclaimed acts of riot-

ing or violence on the part of members of the So-

ciety-their by-laws holding members strictly ac-

countable for lawless acts. They meet again this

evening to devise measures to settle the differ-

A further hearing in the case of Wm. C. Val-

entine, charged with being engaged in fitting out

a slaver, was had before Commissioner Morton

yesterday. There was a further examination of

James Willis, the mate of the Julia Moulton; and

Several new failures have occurred South and

We give the Canada's news in another column.

Negotiations were pressed by the Western Powers while Prince Gorchakoff asked for and

obtained a fortnight's delay, to obtain instructions

from his Government. The Vienna negotiations

promise to maintain their character for dilatori-

ness. From Sevastopol comes the story that the

Allies were to open a two days' fire on the 25th,

at the close of which they were to make an as

sault. Menchikoff, however, telegraphs that up

to the 26th nothing remarkable had occurred

Omer Pasha was ordered to the Crimea by the

Sultan. The army was suffering greatly from wet

weather, but reënforcements were arriving. Vig-

orous sorties continued to be made, resulting, as

usual, in great loss to the Russians. The Czar's two

sons. Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the

Crimes on the 7th. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin

wese both in Constantinople on their way home.

The feeling against Lord Raglan continues. Lord

Cardigan had left for England, and Gen. De Lasy

Evans had retired in disgust. The Times was

attacking Lord Ragian vigorously on the ground of

incompetency. At the latest accounts it considered the Marquis of Dalhousie to be the only man equal to the War Department. The Rus-

siene were advancing in Asia, and Trebizond was

threatened. Meckles Pasks had been appointed

to the command of the army in Asia. In Spain

the British meet with little encouragement in colleting troops, and Switzerland has entirely re-

the case was adjourned to Friday.

collected in aid of the Printers' Free Library.

provided Over

tion of the other members.

the U. S. Senate.

ments reached Odeses. Admirals Dandas and Ha uelin were at Constantinople, on their way home. Al-

Tellow, 4), #45/6, Mixed, 44/6, and Carr, 4/6
Liverroot Provisions—Richardson, Spanes, Ca.
Reports Rick ammunes from his first active; also of any
series. Rick ammunes from his first active; also of any
series including 200 new. Pork, folial quality in the first level; he did note in old, from the first level, provided and the first level; he did note in old, from a first level; and first level mirels Lyons and Bruet are, at present, in command

ALLOW-Day, at uncleared monotoned at the many control and a unclearing of a few many. Have the profit of the many many of the many o

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER .- Market us

Art from New York 6th, Guardian, Fallers, at Tarragens, little, Cardienre, at —; 27th, Stansell, Havre, 28th, Sericu, Waterford; Luchinvar, Attworp, 22th, Boltvar, Bordeau, Straweshi, Cheopura, Queencaturin, Rathbone, Answerp lat, Precios, Reivoet, 2t, Vesper, and Arabia, at Belfast; Queen, (cinpres) at Liverpool; Almanon, at Graves cons. Blobn at Waterfood;

one, Antwerp: lat, Precional Helwaet, 21, Vesper, and Arsha, Belfast; Queen, (clippes) at, Liverpoit; Amazon, at Graven; Blohn at Waterfold.
Art. from Boston 19th, Pagle, at Constantinople; 25th, Pamella at Genes, let, Harriet Stawart, at Holyhead, from Philelpins; 3d. Marathor, at Falmouth.
Art from Battimore 25th, Emerouth at Cock; 29th, Verad, (may be Onward) at Bolfast.
Art from Charleston 25d, Luvinchle, at Codic; 25th, Media, tHavrey, let, Stella, Henrictia, at Queenstown; 30th, siry at Graveend, Jas., Teed, from New Orleans.
Art from Savannah 25th, Henrictia, at Queenstown; 30th, siry at Graveend, Jas., Teed, from New Orleans.
Art from New Orleans 25th, Eleler, Barcelous, Orean Star, at Steller, Steller, Barcelous, Charles, Chin, Muhan, Litave; Soth, Volant, Bander, at Liverpool; 2d, Sawaii, at stweep.

Art from Mobile 28th, Jane, at Liverpeol.
Art from Mobile 28th, Jane, at Liverpeol.
Sid, for New York 28th, Grocker, for Harre, 20th, Marshall, Sordeson; Baring, Quecontown; Hist, Beroard, for, Have, ed. Yorktown, Pottamouth, Washington, Koschus, Cinnou, th. Genustion Orient, 5th, Universe for Liverpeol.
Sid for Hosten 27th Rival, for, Clyder, 28th, Lyth, from Lavre, Chaites Jane, for Plymouth, Sid, Paladia, for Maculles; 2d, Champion; 4th, Sea Flower, and 5th, Superior, far Averpeol.

settles: 2d, Champon: th, Sea Flower, and 5th, Superior, fa.
Liverpool.
Sid for Baltimore th, Amela, fn. Liverpool.
Sid for Charleston 28th, Messenger, from Pill: Alexander,
from Flymonth, th, Carnath, from Liverpool.
Sid for New Offson, Wolf, from Plymouth, 30th, Arab,
from Liverpool. and Regulator from Plymouth, 30th, Arab,
from Liverpool. and Regulator from Plymouth, 30th, Mand,
from Liverpool.
Sid for Mobile 5th Portland, from Liverpool.
Sid for Mobile 5th Portland, from Liverpool.
Sid from Liverpool state pool.
In the river, octiward bound from Liverpool is the Dreadnought. San nels. for New York—salts to day; also, the Sadamany for New Otleans.
Cie, from Liverpool, Edwin Blye for Philadelphia, and Mers
for New York.

away for New Orleans.

Cic. from Liverpool, Edwin Blye for Philadelphia, and New
for New York.

Sid. Jan 6 from Liverpool, William Patten for Charlesies,
Lightning for Medbourne.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA.

Gov. Clark has appointed George M. Pearcy Polis

Justice in New-York, vice Sidney H. Stuart, elected

and lively city.

The Union of this morning says that Mr. Sould was

The Union of this morning says that Mr. Soule recalled from Spain at his own request.

Gen Scott apprehends a very troublesome, if as protracted war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations, and the Sour particularly are possessed with the idea that they can hold the U.S. Arny at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

U. S. SENATOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1835.
A Legislative caucus of the friends of Gen. Wilses
was held this afternoon, and the meeting turned we
a decidedly stormy one. A motion was made a
nominste John G. Palfrey in place of Gen. Wilses
and the cancus broke up in confusion. The opponents of Gen. Wilson, also, held a caucus, which we
largely attended, and the proceedings, it is reported
were marked by great spirit and unanimity of feeling

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND THE U.S. SENATORSHIP.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.
The Legislature of Missouri, in joint session of the ferson City, on the 13th inst., again balloted for U.S. Senator, with the following result: Doniphs on Archison, 33; Benton, 40; Scott, 1; Wilson. They then adjourned to Thursday, the 25th inst.
The Whigs, in Cancus, determined to stand by Cipotichian.

FAILURES AT LOUISVILLE AND NESORLEANS.
Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1831.
Ford & Brother, commission merchants of the city, failed yesterday. The amount of their landities has not been made public.
Private advices from New-Orleans report the inures of Packett, McMurdough & Co., bankers, as Fern & Donnegan, cotton dealers.

DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

The Cunard steambip Asia sailed at 18 of this morning, with 94 passangers for Liverpool, 9 19 for Halifax, but no specie.

fused to permit it. Italy is restless; there were riots in Carrars, and the thesters were closed in The attention or our renders who wish to secure a basetic is the way of Furs, and at the same time set an article that nay be depended up in I carled to Basta's place, at No. 116 Canal et., corner of Wowser. Here they will find at Minds of Furnipean and american Furn, made up in the best and most fash; make manner, and sold at prices to suit the times and the lateness of the second.

Brescia and Verons to prevent an outbreak. EASSAS AND SLAVERY.

The Washington Sentiael publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette County, Missouri, held on Dec 25, at which it was resolved to withdraw all patronage from such steamhoats on the Missouri River as shall presume to carry "abolition" emigrants into Kanson, and at which it was also voted to send fifty Delegates to a Convention of the Western Counties of Missopri. to be holden on the 8th of January, to devise other measures to secure the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. The Sentinel takes especial pains to indorse this Lafayette County meeting. It says:

"We are informed that among the members of the meeting are the most prominent and the wealthiest citizens of the County in which it is held—men deeply interested, as slaveholders in the issue at stake—men who can exert a salurary and wholesome influence on those around them and men of that high-tened chi railry of character, who are at once determined an i comry of character, who are at once determined an I com-petent to accomplish the work in which they are en-PAREST.—Twelve years in me, and never a dollar's worth of books or papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eventy one times. For sale by Syramas & Marvis, Non 14t and 15t Waler at the only makers of Safee combining Wilder's and Rich & Ce's Paterta.)

From the string of resolutions adopted by those gentlemen of "high-toned chivalry," we select the following, as a specimen of the whole:

"B'herce, slave proporty is now held and owned, and slave labor is used in said Territory of Kansas, and the controlling influence, and the great majority of the citizens there are de-termined to meant terr rights of property therein, having ad-decired by an overwhelming majority in their recent election—

decired by an overwhelming majority in their recent election—
Resolved, 1. That slavery now exists in the Territory of Kansas by the free will and choice of the citizens thereof, and that we will nee all lewind means to aid and sussists the people of said Territory in protecting themselves and their property from any encreach ments of their rights, by Abolition Scareties of their em saules—

"2 That Kansas, with her beautiful and fertile plains and rish proves—adapted as the laby and, climate and protuntions, as well as her location to the profitable use of sains labor, in the their slaves, to her estitement and cultivation, and especially to the young and entrypring some of the Shoth, we say, that there they will find pleasas thomes, with the means at head of acquiring independence and wealth, and that we urge upon them to settle and secure their claims in said Tarritory without data." The SEMI-WEEKLY Transcrie published on Tues-day and Friday of each week, and sint to mail subscriber at \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$11 25.

Our Washington cotemporary is thoroughly delighted and elated with these sayings and doings in La Fayette County, and argues from them, and from other similar movements in Missouri, that the triumph of Slavery in Kansas is certain.

SENATE, Jan. 17 .- A bill appropriating \$300,000 for the extension of the General Post-Office, was passed. "It is well known to our readers that we have all along centended that the South would not only triemph in the maintenance of the priceiples involved in the Nebraska Kansas bill, but derive a practical benefit from the application of those principles. We have argued that the soil and the climate of Kansas are obtae adapted to the institution of Slavery, and we have gained much encouragement in this opinion from the firm and determined conduct of the people of the bendering States. We consider the question so long involved in doubt and uncertainty as now finally settled. We see in the future the Territory of Kansas, with her fertile soil, her delightful climate, her rich productions, knocking at the door of the Union, to claim admittance as a slaveholding State—to demand the application of the great republican principle involved in the Nebraska triemph; that to the people belong the control and adoption of their own government and institutions. And we see in this desirable consummation another step towars the restoration of that equilibrium among the different sections of the Confederacy, the destruction of which has so long threatment the place, prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions.

In giving utterance, with such eloquent exuita-" It is well known to our readers that we have all from Mr. Douglas and others, touching the same, was Choate, resigning his office as one of the Regents of Walsh, and others, participating in the discussion.

In giving utterance, with such eloquent exultation, to these delightful anticipations, The Sentinel only echoes the triumphant joy of the South at what is transpiring in Kansas. Southern men in Washington take no pains to conceal their full knowledge of the consequences of the great victory they have won. Slavery confirmed, strengthened, and to all human appearance, made perpetual in Missouri; and in addition to that. Slavery spread over and fastened upon a new and fertile territory twice as large as New England, from which a solemn compact once excluded it; these are facts large enough to elate, not merely the "bigh toned chivalry" of one of the Western Courties of Missouri, but also the "high-toned "chivalry" of Virginia and the Carolinas. Indeed, four members of Congress from those polished States have just published to the world an elaborate essay from the pen of Gen. Stringfellow, of Missouri, proving that Slavery not only does and will exist in Kansas, but must and shall exist there. We learn also that at Washington the leading Southern men identified with the Slavery propaganda, have not the slightest apprehension of any efficient resistance to their designs from the North. That some feeling on the subject exists at the North, they admit; and they concede that it will probably increase for a time. under the discovery that Kansas is not to be free. as that learned and cautious son of New-England. Edward Everett, assured usit would be. Still, they nacle, last evening, passed off brilliantly and with | believe that the excitement, as they callit, will have sufficiently died away before the next Presidentia election, to enable them to rule the North, as they always have done, through party divisions and acquiescing doughfaces. Indeed, the friends of Slavery and Slavery extension at the Capitol were never so exultant as now. They feel and know that at this moment they control every department of the Government, and they do not doubt that what is happening in Kansas gives them a new and perpetual lease of power.

> It is possible that they are right, but it is also possible that they are making a prodigious mistake.

NEW ROAD TO THE SOUTH.

While there is general stegnation and paralysis of almost all the railroad enterprises of the country, we are occasionally relieved by a gleam of light displaying activity and vigor, even in this greatly depressed interest. Such a one is now to be discerned on a link in the great channel of communication between this City and the South. We have often taken occasion to contrast, and we have always dope it with feelings of mortification and chagrin, the facilities of travel on the routes leading east and north from this City, with the single monopoly route leading to the south. The route to Philadelphia, and thence to Baltimore, and so on toward the south, is unenlivened by competition, and stagnates in undisputed sway through the agency of selfish and corrupt legislation, and the effective opposition of immense corporate power. From here to Philadelphia the Camden and Amboy Co. flings the shadow of its bloated proportions athwart the whole intervening State of New-Jersey. It possesses the exclusive right of way over the greatest route of travel in the United States. This is a wrong so great as to be an object of universal indignation: yet, the strong arm is wanting to overthrow it. If the route were open to competition, passengers could be taken from this City to Washington in twothirds the time now occupied in conveying them thither. Every obstacle lying between this City and that, instead of being removed, is made the most of, by the traffichers in travel who control these routes. Thus, instead of taking travelers from this City across the Delaware River, at Treaton, on the railroad bridge there, and conveying them, without change of care, and without delay, to the City of Philadelphia, and to the depôt of the Baltimore care, which can be so

readily done, and which the proprieties of the

case so manifestly demand, they are trundled | Russian conscript, tors away from his walling

down to Camden on this side the river, and buddled on board a ferry-boat, which at this sesson and for months has to contend with the vast masses of floating ice that obstruct the Delaware at that point, sometimes amounting to absolute interruptions, and very often to tedious and verstions delays. Landed on the Philadelphia side of the river, they are packed into omnibuses, and julted across the whole wilth of that city, for two miles, to the cars. There they are left to wander at their leisure for an bour, to eat the bad fodder provided at the atstion, or go hungry and await the tardy departure of the Baltimore train. Thence they are carried at a slow pace over a shattered road. again ferried over a broad river, the Sasquehanna-in winter even more obstructed by ice than the Delaware, and not seldom entirely impassable. Such a state of things in this fast country, on its principal thoroughfare, webbed all over as it is with competing lines of railroad, is an anomaly that loudly demands reform. To the east of us lies Boston, at about the same distance as Baltimore to the south. Boston, and the intervening points accommodated by the roads running in that direction, number less than half a million of people. Baltimore, and the cities and towns between that city and New York, number over a million. Yet to Boston we have fice competing lines of travel, while between this and Baltimore and Philadelphia we have but one. In this fact lies the secret of the delay, the perpetual want of accommodation and perpetual imposition upon travelers which marks the Baltimore and Philadelphia roufe, and the total absence of any complaint of the sort upon any of our great eastern thoroughfares.

It is in view of these considerations that we bail the proposed establishment of a competing line of railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore with great sati-faction, and we trust the energetic projectors of it will go on to its early completion. The existing road between Philadelphia and Baltimore is open to two great objections and drawbacks as a swift and safe line of travel. In the first place, it fails to cross t e river Susquebanea, but leaves a wide gap at Havre de Grace supplied by a steamer, whose trips, in severe weather, are often wholly interrupted, to the immense discomfort and delay of the traveler. Next, it runs along the margin of the Chesapeake Bay so nearly as to be compelled to cross two wide arms of that Bsy, each of them two miles or more in width. The track over this wide expanse of water is laid upon piles, subjecting to constant peril the trains which daily pass them, by reason of the great frailty and constant decay of the trembling structure. Luckily, into neither of these two immense basins has any freight or passengers yet been precipitated; but that none have been, may be deemed but a happy accident. When such a thing comes to pass, we shall have added to the usual frightful disasters of a railroad accident the borrors of drowning, and perhaps freezing, by the score, and it may be by the hundred.

The route of the proposed railroad to which we have alluded avoids both these objections, and, while crossing the Susquehanna by a bridge several miles above Havre de Grace and keeping mere in the interior, is yet shorter than the old road. But in the saving of time the difference is much more marked than in that of distance. By avoiding the delay of the ferry, and the slow speed rendered necessary over the wide and dangerous arms of the bay to which we have referred, it is expected to reduce the time of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore at least one hour, and probably two hours. We observe that the new road is already in operation for about fifteen or sixteen miles from Philadelphia. Tuence to the Brandywine it is under contract, and from that point to the Margland line contracts will be completed in February, making nearly one-half the distance already under way and progressing, even under the discouragements of the present hard times. We earnestly hope to see the projectors of the new line backed by such liberal subscriptions as will secure the accomplishment of their undertaking. For with the completion of this road we shall have not only a much-needed public improvement, but an additional stimulus and reason for the overthrow of the Camden and Amboy monopolists,

sition to the humbugging nil nisi doctrine as to the dead, there would be partisan editors horrorstricken at such a thing. It is no novelty, bythe way, in our experience. The Union leads off in being horrified at this paragraph. In a leading editorial, whose nouns substantives are drawn almost exclusively from the menagerie, such terms as hvena, vulture &c., are applied without stint to THE TRIBUNE, because it told the truth respecting a Nebraska Doughface. We wish all such elegiac scribes to understand that we shall not lie away history because a man happens to die. When a public man passes off the scene of existence, that is precisely the time to speak of him as he was. We consider the passage of the Nebraska bill the most infamous act in the history of our national legislation; and when one of the traitors who opened to the horyors of Slavery a territory larger than New-Eugland comes to require an obituary notice from us in our capacity as journalists, we shall then give him his just due. In the name of reason and honesty, what is the history of all the past century but dealing with the dead, and speaking of them as they deserve! Are we never to get out of the miserable slough of encomiastic hypocrisy !- never to speak but in the accent of the bired howling mourners of oriental funerals? Have we no duty to the living !- none to Justice and Liberty ?

The Courier and Enquirer, which is the pro ninent American ally of the allied armies, has a long article on the Russian military system, cal culated to inspire horror of the conscription and of Russia. Most true is it that war, pure and simple, is always unp pular with the masses of Europe, and armies can only be recruited by force, and the Russian Conscription, therefore, is hideour. It differs only, however, from the French in the length of the service required of the miserable conscript: the Russian soldier has to serve ten years, and then enjoys a furlough, which enables him to undertake any personal oc cupation, he being required at the same time to report himself for four weeks in the year for military drille; but he is liable, in case of war or State necessity, to reenter the army to finish twenty years, the full time of service, after which be is free. In France, however, the conscript serves seres years; but he is, equally with the

and weeping friends. We cannot, therefore, get up any indignation against Russia on account of her conscript system, which we do not feel toward that of France as well. THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX. STATE OF THE SIEGE. very forward state, the correspondent of the Presse PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT. believes that nothing serious can be attempted against OMER PASHA ORDERED TO THE CRIMEA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855. The Royal Meil steamship Canada, Capt. Stone from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 6th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

The steamship Union arrived at Southampton on

Nothing of importance has transpired before Se-

NEGOTIATIONS.

Respecting the Conference at Vienna, the following transpires: On the 28th of December, P. M., the Austrian, French, and English Plenipotentaries net in the apartments of the latter. They there drew up and signed, a kind of protocol, or rather a minute of the exact and precise interpretation which their Gov ernments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs, to an apartment where Prince Gorchakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel, as the representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gorchakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to sccept them without medification or reserve. Gorchakeff replied that his instructions did not go so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to eccive further instructions within three days.

Our informant says that the terms proposed to Gertchakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There wes no mention of the razing of Sevastopol nor a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortchakoff requested fourteen days' delay to obtain instructions from St. Petersburgh, which were granted; consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything be decided. Hestilities will continue in the It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the Allies, thereby affording a chance, although but a slight one, for

PRUSSIAN OVERTURES. Private correspondence, says that the Prussian e of Dec. 19, sent to London and Paris, states that Prussia has examined the treaty made by the envoys in the three separate conferences on the 16th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna, and the four points, are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on the 8th of August, gave it her moral support. Correquently, Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged under certain eventualities, to military cooperation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join in new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prusria adheres to general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analagous arrangement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guaranties will be the pivot on which all of Prus

sia's diplomatic measures will turn.

THE ITALIAN TREATY. It is generally stated that the treaty is actually igned between France and Austria; and it is stated that France guarantees to Austria the possession of ber Italian Provinces. The London Times, however, disbelieves the existence of any such treaty.

THE GERMAN RELATIONS.

Austria has called upon Prussia to place her army on a war-footing, but the Prussian semi-official journuls say that Prussia will not assent to this.

THE SIEGE.

DECEMBER 12.-Weather fresty. False alarm at o clock in the morning. The Russians are said to be gathering, and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann. The British continue to construct strong redoubts there. During the day, the Russians conveyed a cargo convoy into Sevastopol.

DECEMBER 13 .- A general alarm at 1 o'clock, A. M. We expected, of course, when we penned the | Heavy firing heard along the French line. An attack DECEMBER 16 .- Severe fighting in the night. A

sortie was repulsed by the French.

DECEMBER 19 .- Nothing important General Adams died of his wounds.

DECEMBER 21.-[Official from General Canrobert.] -At 2 A.M., the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigor-

ously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the center, and left of the French works. Received by a heavy fire, the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French at the point of the bayonet. Their less was considerable. DECEMBER 22.-The Paris Monitour publishes an

official dispatch from Gen. Canrobert that notwith-standing the bad weather, the siege works continue, the French and British cooperating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night, also a corps of volunteer rifle French Tiraleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out yet. The works advances steadily. A reconnoisance re ports that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Chernaya, the main Russian army having moved probably toward Espatoria. The officers of the Se vestopol garrison are to have each month's service reckered as a year. The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th. DECEMBER 22.-Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that

8,000 French had arrived in the camp, between the 13 h and 30th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says: "Aftempts at sortice take place every "night, but the Russians are always vigorously re-pulsed. The French on the 22d had only 1,400 wounded, and 1.300 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold. A spurious dispatch from Odessa stated that General Liprandi, on the 25th, was at-tacking Balaklava. A heavy snow-storm pre-DECEMBER 25 .- General Canrobert writes: "We

shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence. Allies on the 25th were to open fire. The plan of operation is, that fire was to be continued without essention for 48 hours, and be followed by a general assault from both French and British. A letter from the Sultan, dated 25th Dec., orders

Omer Pasha to go immediately to the Crimes. to conceft measures with the Allied Generals.

DECEMBER 26.—Menchikoff telegraphs that, be-tween the 20th and 26th of December, nothing resorties on the 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33

of the feets. Lord Cardigan bas left for England.

Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans has resigned in disgust. Constantinople news says that the sloge-works have advanced so far that direct communications were prevented between the garrison of Savastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a

Sevastopol before the 15th January. The Paris Moniteur announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies of ammunition and shipping repairs to the

The Russians Advancing in Asia. ASIA. Trebizond letters of the 5th contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Rajazid had advanced to Topak Kalch, and some consternation

prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was trong but badly organized. DECEMBER 23.-A strong Rassian force attacked the redoubt at Kaleb. The garrison, aided by English Officers and Polish Generals, repulsed the at-

tack, but their situation is still precarious. The Porte has sent commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatolia and Circasia.

The Russians have formed, in various points of Circasia, corps of native militia, with Russian

Meckiee Pasha has been ordered to take the command in chief of the army in Asia.

THE BALTIC.

Important changes are being made among the gher officers of the Russian army. Gen. De Berg as been appointed Commander of Finland.

A general consultation of the military authorities of the Babic provinces has been ordered to take place at St Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the Board of Trade, for the mouth ending December 5, show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two millions sterling.

Me-srs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants, of London, have failed for upward of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Their assets are aid to be large. The motion to set aside the adjudication of Edward

Oliver's bankruptcy has been further adjoursed.

London Times has created considerable excitement in England by advocating, in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Ragian from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency. The Times is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and indicates the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, is the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter, sympaizing with her wounded soldiers. Barthelmy has been sentenced to death, in Lon-

Buenos Ayres dates of the 1st, at Liverpool, say

the invading force, under Gen. Lagos, was totally routed by Buenos Ayreans, and many arrests made. Business was dull.

FRANCE.

Subscriptions to the new Loan were opened on the d of January, and good business done. Considerable sums came from England. The French Baltic fleet is ordered to reassemble at

Brest and Cherbourg. Business was very active during Christmas week.

in Paris. Accounts from the Industrial Districts were most

satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new gallery was ordered to the buildings.

The Emperor Napoleon and Empress notify that they will not accept any presents from the French Exhibition.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is said to look very cololy on the English proposal to enlist soldiers for The Duke of Sevillano succeeds Colarado as Min-

ister of Finance. SWITZERLAND.

The new Ministry is thus composed: M. Furrer, President and Foreign Minister; Druey, Minister of Finance; Naeff, of the Post-Office; Heroze, Minister of War: Munzinger, of Commerce; Franscini, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Fay has presented a draft of a treaty with the United States, to the Federal d requested its ratification by the Swiss Federal Assembly. A private dispatch from Borne, on the 77th, says that the British Charge d'Affaires addressed an official demand to the Federal Council, for permission to enlist Swiss. The Council is said to have replied by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in this great war. This is thought doubtful.

AUSTRIA.

The effair of the cossion of Austrian railways to French capitalists, for a sum of two hundred mil ions, was definitely concluded on the 1st.

Eight Austrian batteries, of eight guns each, are to be supplied with gun-cotton.

GERMANY

The Diet of Saxony was closed on the 30th ult. by brief speech from the Throne. The Bavarian Army is now on a war footing The Prussian and Zollverein Governments have

forbidden the expertation of horses. The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

ITALY.

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout Piedmont, at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the 29th ult. A labor riet broke out at Carrara, in consequence

of which the city was placed in a state of siege, and all arms in the hands of the rioters were ordered to be livered up within six hours after notice. NAPLES. December 22.-The weather has been exceedingly stormy for the past three weeks, and much

damage has occurred to shipping. The "Immaculate Conception" was celebrated by a fortnight's festival, and the Nespolitan Army, while it lasted, was placed under special benediction.

An Imperial manifesto was issued, December 26 calling upon the nation to make every sacrifice for war. An additional revenue is be raised on salt and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is for-LATEST TELEGRAPHIC

Owing to threatened disturbances in Bresica and Verena, the theaters were ordered to be closed, and public assemblies prohibited. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Brown Shipley & Co.'s Circular says: There has been fair inquiry during the week, with rather more steadiesses in from low to good middling, to which the demand was principally contined. Low and better hinds do not maintain the same regularity, 34d, being the highest price for almost everything of the now crop. with few sales over 34d. Sales of the wook (five days only) feet up 35 300 bales, including 500 hales on apseculation, and 500 for apport. Falt to good, fair New-Orleans, 34d. Middling, 5d. Fair Mo-

HALIFAX, We inesday, Jan. 17, 1855.
The Canada left here shortly after sucast, with a northerly wind and clear weather, for Boston, ware also will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE JUSTICE FOR NEW-YORK. ALBANT, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.
It is said in our Diplomatic circles that Mr. Sould was chilled into a resignation. In all official intercourse at Madrid he encountered only the most marked though freezing politeness; but socially, but as to officials and the leading fashionable society, and lively city.

U. S. SENATOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1821.
The Southern Commercial Convention flashly signed last night, subject to the call of the Committee of Arrangements.

We are in receipt of Galvesian dates to the life inst, by which we learn that the Texas Rangers en all mustered for the service of the United Scales.

A Mexican paper announces the organization dilibusatering party in Texas designed to open against the Department of Coahulla. Preparation were making to resist them.

HEAVY FAILURES IN ST. LOUIS.

CINCANATI, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 183.

Private dispatches from St. Louis convey to the information of the further failure of three backing houses in that city.

Eastern Exchange has declined to 1 9 cm premium.

mation. No considerable increase of stock.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—MONEY unchanged.

Racharge on Paris having failen, all gold is immediately at ported. The French Loan was taken up in Raginal to a large amount. Consults decided one per centl. but received, and closed at 161. DOLLARS 51s. BAX SILVER, 5-13 DOCKLOOSS, 55, 321764. BILLION BAS decreased 202 509.

HAVRE MARKETS, Jan 3-Sales of Corros for the ork were 7 17 bales; import, 8,000 bales; stock on hand, 000 bales; sales of New Orieans ranged at 66 to 55 frace; obline 65 to 28. Bekanstvevs still tend upward; saples small. Rick duli and dectaing.

Diesamali. Rick duli and sections.

Lendon Markers-Baring & Bros. report only moderate business during the week. Exemptory stall, une ket harriv supported. White Whest \$2 \cdot 0. red, 70 \cdot 0. miles and Flour scarce flow with 40 \cdot 0. red, 70 \cdot 0. miles and badly supported. The American Social Institute and badly supported. The American for fines. Rich daily supported. The American Social Socia

GLASOW MARKETS.—John Athaya & Co.'s Re-port—Breadstoffs are in retail demand only. In Seaf the prices are maintained. Escou is in good demand. Perk is firm. Larn steady. Rice is wanted as full rate.